

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

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LIST OF WARRANTS

February 24 to February 28, 1891.

THOMAS HUGHES,

TERRITORIAL AUDITOR:

To Whom Issued and For What Purpose.

GENERAL FUND.

No. 30. Foster S. Dennis, Chairman Investigating Committee, House bill No. 38, sixteenth Legislature, 1891. \$1000 00

Office Territorial Auditor, Phoenix, A. T., February 28, 1891.

I certify the foregoing list to be correct.

THOMAS HUGHES, Auditor.

During the Month Ending March 31, 1891:

To Whom Issued and For What Purpose.

GENERAL FUND.

No. 40. Republican Publishing Company, for printing 2000 pamphlets for the Commissioner of Immigration, 1891. \$500 00

No. 41. Board of Directors Insane Asylum, claim No. 12 for water motor, 1891. 251 23

No. 42. Board of Directors Insane Asylum, fruit trees for improvement Insane Asylum, 1891. 309 73

No. 43. Board of Directors Insane Asylum, expenses of Insane Asylum for February 1891, Revised Statement, 1891. 85 19

No. 44. Citizens Publishing Company, stationery for Live Stock and Sanitary Commission, 1891. 18 00

No. 45. Clark Church, Attorney General, salary to March 12, 1891. 309 99

No. 46. J. W. Warrington, subscription for Territorial Library, 1891. 6 75

No. 47. J. H. Behan, subdivision No. 19, appropriation 1891. 394 70

No. 48. N. O. Murphy, subdivision No. 7, appropriation 1891. 200 00

No. 49. Governor John N. Irwin, extra clerk hire, subdivision 8, appropriation 1891. 240 00

No. 50. N. O. Murphy, for indexing laws, etc., subdivision No. 15, appropriation 1891. 50 00

No. 51. W. J. Mulvaney, for printing, etc., subdivision No. 16, appropriation 1891. 75 00

No. 52. Prescott Courier, for papers furnished Legislature, subdivision No. 17, appropriation 1891. 72 00

No. 53. Tucson Daily Star, for papers furnished Legislature, subdivision No. 17, appropriation 1891. 72 00

No. 54. Phoenix Gazette, papers furnished Legislature, subdivision No. 17, appropriation 1891. 72 00

No. 55. Arizona Republic, for papers furnished Legislature, subdivision No. 17, appropriation 1891. 72 00

No. 56. Phoenix Herald, for papers furnished Legislature, subdivision No. 17, appropriation 1891. 72 00

No. 57. Tucson Citizen, for papers furnished Legislature, subdivision No. 17, appropriation 1891. 72 00

No. 58. Florence Enterprise, for papers furnished Legislature, subdivision No. 17, appropriation 1891. 72 00

No. 59. S. P. Behan, for removing Territorial Library, subdivision No. 18, appropriation 1891. 370 22

No. 60. 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65 void and cancelled.

No. 66. Governor John N. Irwin, for storage of arms, etc., subdivision No. 22, appropriation 1891. 200 00

No. 67. C. S. Mott, for services as legislator, subdivision No. 25, appropriation 1891. 56 00

No. 68. John H. Marston, for printing, Normal School, Auditor's and Commissioner Immigration reports, subdivision No. 25, appropriation 1891. 853 00

No. 69. Florence Enterprise, for printing Capitol Commission report, subdivision No. 26, appropriation 1891. 121 00

No. 70. Phoenix Gazette, for printing reports of Asylum, Prison, Board of Regents, Adjutant General, Territorial Geologist and other printing, subdivision No. 27, appropriation 1891. 1538 50

No. 71. Tucson Daily Star, for printing Governor's Message, subdivision No. 28, appropriation 1891. 350 00

No. 72. R. George Craggie, for services rendered, subdivision No. 31, appropriation 1891. 102 80

No. 73. Void.

No. 74. Board of Supervisors of Apache county, for relief of Woodruff settlement, subdivision No. 35, appropriation 1891. 1500 00

No. 75. John H. Marston, for subscription to Territorial Library, subdivision No. 34, appropriation 1891. 20 00

No. 76. Charles M. Strauss, for revision of Journal, etc., subdivision No. 34, appropriation 1891. 150 00

No. 77. C. F. Hoff, for revision of Journals, etc., subdivision No. 36, appropriation 1891. 150 00

No. 78. Apache county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 197 50

No. 79. Cochise county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 1223 80

No. 80. Maricopa county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 376 00

No. 81. Mohave county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 326 00

No. 82. Pima county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 584 37

No. 83. Pinal county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 238 40

No. 84. Yuma county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 309 20

No. 85. Graham county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 2054 63

No. 86. Gila county, for moneys overpaid Territorial Treasurer, subdivision No. 37, appropriation 1891. 931 73

No. 87. Arizona Gazette, for publishing proceedings Sixteenth Legislature, subdivision No. 38, appropriation 1891. 467 00

No. 88. Phoenix Herald, for publishing proceedings Sixteenth Legislature, subdivision No. 38, appropriation 1891. 460 00

No. 89. Arizona Republic, for publishing proceedings Sixteenth Legislature, subdivision No. 38, appropriation 1891. 460 00

POKER TOM MURDERED

The Walker River Indians Excited.

A Chinaman Suspected of the Foul Deed.

He is Locked in the Bridgeport, Cal., Jail for Safety Against the Indians.

BRIDGEPORT, Cal., June 10.—A few weeks ago, a Walker River Indian, of the Piute tribe, named Poker Tom, came here and purchased some calico and spent two nights gambling with a Chinaman here. The second night was spent at Ah Tia's store and that was the last seen of Tom. On the first of June a delegation of Indians from the Walker River reservation, and a body of other Indians came here looking for him and stated his horse had reached home without saddle or bridle. A search resulted in both being found together, with the calico purchased by Poker Tom, in some fields north of town. The river was fished for the body, but none recovered, though a reservation overcoat was found on the bank. The Indians thereupon summoned all the Indians of their neighborhood to hold a court, suspicion fixing itself upon Ah Tia as the cause of Tom's disappearance. The Chinaman denied having played cards with Poker Tom, but five of the Indians testified to having gone to Ah Tia's store on the night in question, and being unable to enter account of the door being locked, looked through a hole in the window curtain and saw the Chinaman and Indian Tom playing cards.

The following day when court convened the wife of one of the Mono Indians, known as Landy, testified Landy, Mono Tom and three other Indians were intoxicated on the day in question and that they must have killed Poker Tom. Although it was ascertained that Landy had left his wife for some reason and that she had been consorting with Ah Tia, it was inferred by some that the latter had induced her to testify in his behalf.

The Walker River Indians threatened to proceed against the Mono Lake Indians and stated they would have Sheriff Cook take Landy and Mono Tom to the State Prison, where they were going to kill Old Jim, Landy's father, and Tom's father, in order to get even. The Indians, however, discovered that Ah Tia had been industriously scrubbing his floor, on which were certain stains, and on examination these were found to be blood-stains. Sheriff Cook also found a bullet hole through one of the walls and stains covered by the new wall paper, which Ah Tia declared were caused by red ink. On Saturday, Poker Tom's body was discovered in the river by some Indians who were fishing. The head and arms had been cut off and also the legs. The trunk was saved upon from the neck to the stomach.

The Indians are greatly excited and Ah Tia was hastily conveyed to the jail, at his own request, to prevent their lynching him. The inquest has been held, and from the confession made by the Chinaman, the jury has brought in a verdict charging Ah Tia with the murder. The case has aroused great interest here and the progress of the examination has been eagerly watched.

HE WOULD BE A MURDERER.

A Boy Tries to Kill His Employers, But Accidentally Shoots Himself.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, June 10.—This afternoon on Truman Andrews' ranch a boy named Charles Lee, employed by the Andrews' Brothers, got possession of a Winchester rifle and shotgun and when the Andrews came home to dinner he opened fire on them with the rifle. They took refuge behind fences or buildings and the boy fired away at them whenever they showed themselves. After exhausting his rifle cartridges he took to the shotgun, and while chasing Fred Andrews with it he tripped and fell, and the gun somehow was discharged, blowing the back of his head off. The boy was about 16 years of age, and was sent here from San Francisco by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. The father is a carpenter in San Francisco and is working in a planing mill.

Ran Into a Cattle Drive.

REDDING, Cal., June 10.—The overland train, bound south, last night ran into an open cut twelve miles above Redding, near Copely, where the engine encountered a band of cattle and was thrown from the track. Engineer Gardner and Fireman Montana miraculously escaped death, although the former was badly bruised. Express Agent Tom Knight was slightly bruised in the head. A wrecking train cleared the track.

In for Repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Among the arrivals last night was the steamer Cuscatlan, the vessel of Salvador, which has come here for repairs.

LAND COURT JUDGES.

The President Appoints the Judges—The West Represented.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Harrison today appointed Leonard W. Colby, of Nebraska, Assistant Attorney General; Joseph Reed, of Iowa, Chief Justice of the Court of Private Land Claims; Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado, Henry Sluss, of Kansas, Thomas Fuller of North Carolina, and William Murray of Tennessee, Associate Justices. Matthew Reynolds, of Maryland, is appointed United States Attorney for the Court.

Terrible Flood of Red River.

ARMOUR, I. T., June 10.—Fearful havoc of life and property is occurring in the overflowed valleys of the Red river, in Texas and this Territory. Dwellings and business houses have been swept away, crops destroyed and stock of all

OVERRULED.

Chief Justice Gooding's Decision About Demurrers to the Indictments.

Edmunds Act Applies to Arizona and Other Territories, but Not to District of Columbia.

Chief Justice Gooding of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered his decision in the matter of the demurrers to the nine indictments for unlawful cohabitation. These are the indictments found under the Edmunds act. The defendants claimed that the act only applied to Utah and the other Territories were not included in it.

This is the decision:

I will say that I have examined the grounds of the demurrers so far as I have had time to devote to it, and I am ready this morning to announce my decision on these demurrers.

The District Courts of the United States have power conferred upon them in general terms over all offenses against the United States. I deem it unnecessary to cite any particular provision of the Constitution on the subject of the authority of Congress over the Territories. The acts of Congress have conferred on the District Courts of the Territories, jurisdiction conferred upon the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. So that I take it, the District Courts of the Territories have jurisdiction of all offenses cognizable under the laws of the United States.

In these cases, some six or seven, I believe, where demurrers have been filed, the point has been raised that the acts of Congress on the subject of polygamy, bigamy, adultery, fornication and unlawful cohabitation, do not apply to any of the Territories except the Territory of Utah; and that the object or purpose of these acts was to suppress the practice of polygamy in the Territory of Utah; and that the acts which do not relate directly to polygamy, are simply in aid of the act to suppress polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The first act on the subject therefore, becomes very important for consideration. It was the act passed in 1882, and commonly known as the Edmunds Act; at any rate, it is the act of 1882. The title of the act of July 1, 1882, reads as follows: "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and to suppress and annul certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah." I call attention to the fact that this title of the very first act shows the intention of Congress to make it apply to all the Territories of the United States, and all other places over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. The first few lines of the act, section 1, reads as follows, carrying out the title: "Every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall, except in cases specified in the proviso of this section, be adjudged guilty of bigamy," etc. I call attention to the fact, that this first section of the original act makes provision for the punishment of polygamy in a Territory of the United States or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

It is quite clear to my mind that if Congress had intended to limit the operation of the original act to the Territory of Utah, it never would have used this language. It uses the plural number in regard to Territories, and it does not stop there, but goes on and expressly provides that the act shall extend not only over the Territories, but other places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. If Congress had intended to limit the operation of that act to the Territory of Utah, and had used the words, "Territories of the United States," through inadvertence, it certainly would not have gone further and extended the act "over all other places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." In short, the title of the act uses the words "Territories of the United States," and the first section of the act uses the language "in a Territory of the United States or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction."

This act of 1882 is carried forward into the Revised Statutes of 1878, and the section which I have just quoted is copied into and becomes a part of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

On March 22, 1882, we find an act of Congress, the title of which is as follows: "An act to amend section 552, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes." This section, 552, is section 1 of the act of 1882, carried forward into the Revised Statutes of 1878; and this act of March 22, 1882, amends the act of 1882. If the act of 1882 was intended to apply to all the Territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, the amendment would also apply to the same Territories and other places, that the original act did, unless there is something in the amendment to cut down and restrict its operation. The act of March 22, 1882, has this language: "Every person who has a husband and wife living, who in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, hereafter marries another," etc. The same general provision exists in the general act of March 22, 1882, as was used in the act of 1882: "In a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction." So we find the policy of the statute of 1882 to apply to the "Territories and other places over which Congress had exclusive jurisdiction," carried forward into the Revised Statutes of 1878, and again in the code of March 22, 1882, without restriction to the Territory of Utah. Section 3 of the act of 1882 reads as follows: "If any male person in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction,

ENGLAND EXCITED

About the Decision in Baccarat Case.

Sir William Gordon Cumming Married.

The Assaulting of William Jacques More Alarming Than at First Reported.

LONDON, June 10.—Echoes of the baccarat scandal still fill the air. Solicitor-General Sir Edward Clarke is ill and thoroughly exhausted today. The denunciation of the Prince of Wales by the various newspapers has caused a tremendous sensation throughout Great Britain and it is freely asserted that the revelations made during the trial have done more to endanger the imperial monarchy than any event which has taken place for many years past. Queen Victoria does not attempt to conceal the fact that she is angry at every one connected with this shameful scandal, and the effects of her royal displeasure may be felt in several quarters. At Ascot yesterday the Prince of Wales was visibly nervous until after he had received a dispatch announcing General Wilson's victory, when he took no pains to conceal the pleasure he felt at the verdict.

Sir William Gordon Cumming was married this morning in Holy Trinity Church, Chelsea, to Miss Florence Garner, daughter of the late Commodore William Garner, of New York City. Only twelve persons were present. The bride's father was drowned some years ago while yachting in New York bay. The catastrophe occasioned national regret at such seemingly exquisite misfortune.

In an interview today Sir William said he had nothing to add to what he said in the witness box. When the verdict was pronounced against him Sir William again wrote to the *Herald* an expression of his grief. He said, "I believe in his innocence, would not bear of such a thing, and insisted that the marriage take place today. It is expected that Sir William and wife will visit the United States in the autumn."

MORE SERIOUS THAN REPORTED.

William Jacques Writes to the Boston Herald of the Attack on Him.

BOSTON, June 10.—The recent attack upon William Jacques, of Newton, Mass., at Florence, Italy, by a mob of Italians is a more serious affair than as shown by the meagre details cable to this country. When Jacques received the story of the attack and saw that the serious nature of the case was not comprehended, he wrote to the *Herald* an account of the incident in which he said, among other things, the attack made on him was by a mob who knew he was an American, and who threatened to lynch him. Had it not been for a coachman who drove through the crowd he and his daughter would have been killed. Continuing he said: "I have learned that many arrests have been made and, as there were many witnesses, no doubt a conviction and punishment will follow. Several prominent Italians, residents of Florence, called on me and expressed their regrets."

Cleveland in a Bad Way.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The revolt against Mr. Cleveland among the Democrats of the South and west, is assuming such formidable proportions that it begins to look as though he will be deprived of all political influence by the time the National Convention meets. It has been asserted by some of his indiscreet friends that if he could not get the nomination himself, he could prevent Mr. Hill from securing that honor. But from the way affairs are now running, it may turn out that Mr. Cleveland will be without following or influence in the convention.

Another Injunction Asked for.

BOSTON, June 10.—The St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred stockholders' committee entered suit in the Suffolk county Supreme Court to enjoin the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company from issuing their proposed \$500,000 general mortgage bonds "unless the same are made subject to the rights of holders of the first preferred stock."

Disastrous Forest Fires.

SALISBURY, N. B., June 10.—Forest fires are raging in the Province, especially on the northern branch of the Inter-Colonial railroad. Kent Junction has been wiped out and Wolford and Coalbranch are in danger. Every available man is fighting fire.

Ozage River Flood.

VERMILION, Mo., June 10.—Ozage river is higher than for many years. The bottom lands and wheat fields are flooded. Great loss must result from the destruction of crops and the washing away of railroad ties.

Confederate Monument.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 10.—The town is profusely decorated today with bunting in honor of Memorial Day and the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead. There are thousands of visitors here.

Sir John MacDonald's Funeral.

OTTAWA, June 10.—The funeral of Sir John MacDonald occurred today. The cortege was the largest ever seen in Canada.

District Court Proceedings.

The jurors were excused till today at 9 A. M.

John LeBerge vs. O. L. Gibbs et al. was on trial yesterday.

William O'Heaney's trial for shooting and killing his father is set for today at 9 A. M. Sheriff Montgomery was busy yesterday subpoenaing thirty-six extra jurors ordered, from which to select an acceptable trial jury.

Continued on Fourth Page.